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## THE CARROLL FREE PRESS

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From the Ohio State Journal.

**WHIG YOUNG MEN'S STATE CONVENTION AT NEWARK—12 TO 15,000 OF THE TRUE HEARTED SOVEREIGN PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE—THE SPIRIT OF 1840 REANIMATING THE PEOPLE OF OHIO—THE STATE SAFE!!!!**

The State is safe! The People are coming to the rescue. They are impatient for the conflict, and pant for another opportunity of pulling down the black banner of Locofocoism, and trailing its obnoxious symbols in the dust!

If there be a man in the State, of any party, who doubts that the spirit of the people is fully up, and that the redemption of the State from Locofocoism is already decreed in their hearts, it is a misfortune to him that he was not at Newark on the 24th, where he would have witnessed those demonstrations of attachment to old-fashioned republican principles, and of disgust at the new-fangled theories of the latter day "democracy," which would have carried conviction to his mind that the mass of the People were right in their feelings, right in their judgments, right in their understanding of duty and right in their resolutions to perform that duty. The spirit that can prompt such a gathering as was witnessed on Wednesday, can be no more mistaken than the broad face of the sun in a cloudless sky.

It was our good fortune to be among the delegates from Franklin and Delaware counties, who enjoyed the generous hospitality of the Whigs of Granville, on the evening preceding the Convention. Here we were joined by large delegations from the adjacent townships, and forming a column three or four miles in length, under the direction of Col. Ransom of this city, as Marshall, and his several assistants with innumerable flags, banners and streamers bearing appropriate inscriptions, and accompanied by the city Band and German Brass Band of Columbus, the Delaware and Granville Bands, the magnificent procession moved off for Newark. For an hour this stream of warm and stout hearts poured into the village amidst the deafening shouts of the thousands already assembled. The procession from Granville alone probably numbered three thousand persons. Newark was crammed and filled to overflowing. Its spacious streets were thickened with dense masses of men, moved by a common impulse to unite their efforts for the deliverance of the country from its two fold scourges of Tylerism and Locofocoism.

But we are compelled to be brief in our account of this great Convention.—The duty of describing it more fully will devolve upon those who were upon the spot during the whole scene.

The Convention was organized in the Court House Square, by the appointment of Henry Stansbury, of Lancaster, as President, with a suitable number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and the usual committees were appointed to report an Address to the People of the State; and Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of those who were in attendance. In the afternoon, Gov. Corwin addressed the Convention in a speech of two hours' duration, in his own inimitably eloquent and impressive style, which elicited the reiterated and warmest applause from the assembled throng. When Gov. Corwin had concluded, Mr. Ewing was loudly called for, and spoke for an hour to an attentive and interested audience. An address was then read by Mr. Perry of this city, which was warmly responded to and adopted. Several letters from distinguished public men abroad, who had been invited to attend the Convention, were also read, and ordered to be published with the proceedings.

In the evening, the remaining business of the Convention was acted on with in the Court House, by the delegates that remained over night. Those who could obtain admittance were addressed in admirable speeches by Messrs. Briggs of Cleveland, Pugh, of Cincinnati, Taylor of Ross, and other gentlemen. Judge Oliver, of Cincinnati reported a series of spirited and pertinent resolutions, which among other subjects, contained a nomination of HENRY CLAY, for the Presidency, and a recommendation of JOHN DAVIS as a suitable candidate for the Vice Presidency. Upon the question to adopt the resolutions in a body, a delegate moved to accept the one in reference to the Vice Presidency, and gave as his reasons that it was not expedient at this period to commit

Ohio to a candidate for that office. This he did, after loud cries for the "question" were with difficulty restrained for the purpose of allowing him an opportunity to explain his views. Mr. Briggs of Cleveland, said he, too, was dissatisfied with the resolution, and wanted it amended. He accordingly moved to amend by nominating "honest" John Davis of Massachusetts, out and out, as the choice of the Whigs of Ohio, for the Vice Presidency, on the ticket with Mr. Clay. The amendment was carried with a shout that shook the Court house to its foundations. The resolutions were then adopted with another deafening outburst, which spoke directly from the hearts of all present.

CLAY and DAVIS are therefore formally presented to the whole country as the candidates under whom Ohio is ready to enlist for the next campaign. We shall hang out that banner directly, and we expect to conquer by it.

The conduct of the late resigning members of the Legislature was most cordially and explicitly approved by every act and expression of the Convention in all the stages of its proceedings. Never did an act of the servants of the people, meet with a more triumphant and unanimous approval from the great body of the people, than has the resignation of the Whig members of the Legislature. We said when it first took place that the people would never be found reprobating a measure taken to protect their rights from invasion and sacrifice, and the result proves that our estimate of their spirit and intelligence was not overdrawn.—The infamous designs of the selfish and factious demagogues and conspirators, whose attempt to disfranchise the people of the State and minister to their own unhallowed purposes, was defeated by the noble firmness and disinterested patriotism of the resigning members, are every where execrated without qualification. The Convention at Newark, in adding its weight to the voice of general reprobation, does but embody and give form and voice to the universal sense of the people.

If the Locofoco leaders entertained any hopes of carrying the State, or our friends felt any fears for our complete success in October, before this convention, such hopes and fears have been entirely dissipated by this demonstration. The people are awaking to a true perception of the causes which have prostrated all the great interests of the country, and of the dangers which hover over the future. They comprehend the plan of the most efficient remedy. It is not by sinking down like galley slaves, and tamely submitting to the burdens which John Tyler and his new allies may have the "conscience" to impose upon their shoulders. It is not by yielding to the cormorant demands of the destructives of "three" and "eight dollars a day and roast beef"—they have tried that, and the more they appear disposed to give, the more insatiable and ravenous does the appetite for plunder and oppression become. But the remedy lies in the ballot boxes, and the people KNOW IT. To that the true friends of their country take their appeal. Its verdict will consign many a brawling demagogue and worthless spoils hunter to the obscurity to which he belongs. The Whig Young Men's Convention may be relied upon as the infallible forerunner of a revolution which will again bring honest men into the public councils and pave the way for a system of legislation which shall once more protect the people in the enjoyment of their rights, give fresh securities to public liberty and open up new prospects of returning prosperity to a suffering country.

## FROM FLORIDA.

Official termination of the War.

HEAD QUARTERS,  
Military Department No. 9.

[Order No. 28.]

Cedar Keys, Aug. 14, 1842.

I, It is hereby announced that hostilities with the Indians within this territory have ceased. Measures are taken to pass the few remaining within certain limits—those in the far south immediately, those west of the Suwannee in a few days, who, meantime there is every reasonable assurance, will conduct innocently if unmolested in their haunts. The lands thus temporarily assigned as their planting and hunting grounds are within the following boundaries, to wit: From the mouth of the Lake Chapaco, or Peace Creek, up the left bank of that stream to the fork of South ern branch, and following that branch to the head or northern edge of Lake Istokpoga; thence down the eastern margin of that lake to the stream which empties from it into the Kissimmee river, following the left bank of said stream and river to where the latter empties into Lake Okeechobee; thence due south through said Lake and the Everglades to Shark river, following the right bank of that river to the Gulf; thence along the Gulf shore (excluding all islands between Punta Rassa and the head of Charlotte Harbor) to the place of beginning.

The foregoing arrangements are in

accordance with the instructions of the President of the United States.

II. With a view to economy and convenience of supply, that portion of the 3d Infantry and 2d Dragoons now widely detached in the Western district will concentrate upon Fort Stansbury; that portion of the 8th along the Georgia border, and south of the Micanopy road, upon Palatka. Companies posted in unhealthy positions to be withdrawn immediately—others when the subsistence stores at each station shall be reduced to within the means of transport present.

III. The companies of the 4th will remain as at present disposed, except company F, which will take post at Micanopy.

IV. Lieutenant Colonel Hunt, Deputy Quartermaster General, will make corresponding reductions in the means of transport, and other sources of expenditure, thereby rendered unnecessary.

By order of Col. Worth.

S. COOPER,

Assistant Adjutant General.

From the Cleveland Herald.

THE LOCO FOCO APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

The Loco loco members of the last General Assembly, have published their address to the good people of the state, in which they endeavor to throw upon the "revolutionary Whigs" who resigned their seats, all the odium of the defeat of sundry measures alleged to be of the highest importance. Every paragraph, nay, every line almost, either contains a positive falsehood or makes a false issue before the people. Indeed, it may be well doubted whether a similar amount of matter was ever put in type, containing as many barefaced lies, coupled with as much bombastic nonsense, as this same voracious document. It begins by saying:

"A series of most extraordinary events have resulted in the overthrow and annihilation of representative government in Ohio."

Bah! when! representative government in Ohio overthrown, annihilated? And pray Mr. Spalding, what form of government do we live under now, and why don't you call on Capt. Tyler to order out the militia and protect us in the enjoyment of a republican form of government, as by the constitution of the United States he is bound to do?—It is true a little petty tyranny was played off in a certain legislative hall last winter, and at the extra session, but I believe the great mass of the people enjoy their liberty yet, and will continue in due time to elect another Legislature, and one too, at which you will not have the honor of being a member.

"By law, the General Assembly of the state was convened at the capital on the 25th of July last."

If by law and not by adjournment, it was a new session, and what right had Mr. Speaker Faran and Mr. Speaker Spalding to assume the chair? They were elected last winter for the session only. Again,

"On the morning of the 11th inst., 28 members of the House of Representatives and 13 Senators, by a concert of action and under the pretext of resigning their seats, retired from the halls of legislation and left both houses of the General Assembly without that number of members which the constitution requires for the transaction of business."

"Pretext"—and is it a pretext of resigning, when a member writes out his resignation in due form, sends it to the chair, and takes his hat and leaves the hall? But pretext or not, there were enough members left, after the 28 had retired, according to Mr. Spalding's "understanding of the constitution," to transact business, for he and his clerk proceeded to pass 4 or 5 bills and do other business, just as if nothing had happened.

"Every effort was made on our part in either house to compel the attendance of the absentees."

True, so it was. Mr. Speaker, the red sealing wax flowed like the blood of the martyrs, and you even adopted a new mode of serving a capias, to wit: that of reading it to the bodies instead of taking them into custody according to the old fashioned custom.

"But the process of the law was disobeyed, contemned; and the public officers charged with its execution, insulted and menaced with violence."

And pray Mr. Speaker, where is the law which authorizes you to send out your Sergeant-at-arms and fill up your hall with talesmen as a sheriff would fill his deficient jury box? You might just as well have sent out your process against 28 of the citizens of Columbus, commanding them to come in and take seats, as against those who had formally resigned, and were therefore no longer members. It is utterly untrue however, that any insult was offered, or any violence menaced to the officers who acted under your assumed authority.

"And thus were we compelled to see your government stricken in the vital part, by successful insurgents against its organic law."

"Oh lord! O don't! I shall faint at the sight of so much blood! stabled!" The imagination of the speaker must certainly have been wandering to the death of that pretty "Bird" he had been

so tenderly caressing for the last eight months.

But "insurgents against the organic law of the government." And who are insurgents? Men who voluntarily surrender power placed in their hands, and retire peacefully to their homes, or those who unlawfully assemble for the purpose of resisting the authority legally intrusted to others? "Insurgents against the organic law," indeed! The "organic law" of Ohio is its Constitution, and that Constitution does not, I believe, define that man to be an insurgent, who voluntarily surrenders a trust conferred by its provisions.

The address says, "The bill to provide for the relief of the suffering contractors and laborers on the public Works, although it had passed one, and reached its 2d reading in the other branch, has failed."

Whatever may have been the intrinsic merits of this bill, it is admitted by all candid men of both parties conversant with the facts, that it never would have become a law, if the legislature had continued in session until the first Monday in Dec. next. When first introduced in the House it met with no favor from the majority of either party, providing as it did for the issue of shipmaster scrip by the state to sum as low as \$10; after various recommendations and amendments it at last assumed a shape authorizing the sale of 800,000 of State bonds at a rate of interest not exceeding 40 per cent. In this shape it dragged along for some days, the Locos refusing to give it their sanction, until it was discovered that 3 or 4 of their number, residing in the N. W. quarter of the state, and whose constituents were more immediately interested in the passage of the bill, could not be brought to join the party in any scheme for Districting the state, until their favorite measures had passed the House, when the scruples of the party were at once overcome, and the bill was passed.

It was well understood, at the time of its passage by the House, that it would not pass the Senate, and many of the signers to this address well know this fact; but the prospect of its becoming a law was held out to secure to co-operation of the refractory members from the Northwest, in their grand scheme for Gerrymandering the state to favor political aspirants.

It is true the great mass of the whigs in the House opposed the passage of the bill, holding that it would be fruitless in procuring the desired relief; but that, on the contrary, its inevitable effect would be greatly to depress the price, if not to prevent the sale of stocks already authorized to be issued, and thus add to the embarrassments of our situation.

[This prediction is fully verified by the fact that so soon as the news reached New York of the probability of this 10 per cent. loan being passed, Ohio 6 per cent. stocks fell from 3 to 5 per cent.]

Another bill, over the loss of which the loco members mourn in such dolorous accents, as having been occasioned by the "covert treason" of the Whigs, is "the bill to provide for the apprehension of personal property sold on execution, which had passed both houses, and only awaited the signatures of the speakers to become a law." The failure of this bill would, I imagine, be the last reason which any man of either party, living in this part of the state, would urge in condemnation of the resigning whigs. On the contrary, if the loss of the bill was truly attributable to their resignation, it would go far in the minds of many of our bitterest opponents to justify the measure. If ever any one law became more universally odious in Ohio than any other, it was the appraisal law of 1819. This law was the last link in the grand chain of bank reform measures which have received the sanction of the savages of the Loco Foco party, during the last six years; this net alone was wanting to give beauty and symmetry to the system. The circulating medium was abolished by the act of last winter, and to reconcile the people to their loss they were in effect told by this bill that they need not pay their hard-hearted creditors unless they will take property at two-thirds its appraisal (which nine times in ten would be more than its real value). But good or bad, politic or impolitic, Mr. Hawkins, one of the enrolling committee shows clearly in article published in this week's Free Press, that it was ready and waiting to receive the speakers about twenty four hours before the dissolution of the legislature, and that it was entirely owing to the negligence of the Loco speakers, who were only intent upon committing a gross and villainous fraud upon the people by Gerrymandering the state.

"The bill (says the address) to tax brokers and a fraudulent currency, has failed." This bill as first introduced by its Loco Foco author, provided that any person who should carry on the business of exchange of money, without having first obtained a license and paid therefor \$1000, should be punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term, at the discretion of the court, not exceeding (I think) 20 years! Would such a law have ever been enforced, had it passed? and if it had been, is it not as clear as the noon day sun that it would have

driven at least nine tenths of those employed, from the business—thus giving monopoly of the whole trade to the one in ten who would be able to pay so exorbitant a license, destroying competition and greatly aggravating thereby the evils sought to be remedied.

"The bill to give mechanics a lien, upon the labor of their own hands has failed," says the address.

The sincerity of the Locos in charging the loss of this bill upon the Whigs, is best proved by the fate of a similar measure, last winter. On page 156 of house journal, I find the following: "Mr. Bliss, on leave, introduced a bill (No. 60) giving to mechanics a lien upon buildings; read the first time." On page 256 is the following: "The House again resolved itself into committee of the whole, and considered bill No. 60 giving mechanics a lien upon buildings, and reported the same back without amendment. The bill No. 60 was then recommended to the standing committee on the Judiciary."

Yes, the committee on the Judiciary of which Mr. Byington was chairman, and there it slept the sleep that knows no waking. No further traces of the bill can be found on the journal. Great friends of the poor Loco focus, truly.

"The bill extending the corporate existence of the solvent and specie paying Banks of the State, under the restrictive provisions of the act to regulate banking, has failed," says the address. This is rich truly—hard money hard fasted, bank hating Locos, introducing bills to incorporate Banks, and piling British bank bought Whigs opposing them! Does any man dream that a party who, all last winter, showed such determined hostility to every thing in the shape of a feasible bank charter, really intended to grant, or renew any at an extra session, called expressly for the sole object of districting the state.—That the party whose unremitting exertions for six years, have been directed to pulling down and destroying existing banks, really intended to build up a new system of Banking in a three weeks session? That a party which, less than 5 months ago, refused by their recorded votes to allow the minority of the committee on banks and currency even to introduce a bill for examination chartering a State Bank and branches,—which refused all the petitions for extending existing charters the common courtesy of a reference merely to a friendly committee—that this party, I say, were sincerely disposed to establish any practicable system of banking is preposterous. It is true a bill was introduced to extend the charters of specie paying banks under the provisions of Latham's bank law—and it is true also, that although several of the existing banks petitioned for a renewal of their charters not one of them asked for a continuance of their corporate existence under the provisions of that law. They asked for "bread" and were offered a "stone!"

The Cincinnati Gazette remarks, "the address of the Rump of the late Legislature, asserts that the resignation of the Whig members compelled them to see the law making power stopped in the full career of its progress, literally annihilated!" That is very fine. The Tin Pan was indeed stopped in the full career of its progress—no one will dispute that. But the law making power of the State is not so easily annihilated. That power is constitutionally conferred upon a General Assembly elected by the people, the Senate biennially and the House annually! Now if this power has been annihilated, we have no occasion to elect any more members to the Legislature!

RIOT AT ST. CATHARINES, (U. C.) We learn from the Rochester Democrat and St. Catharines Journal that there is a bad state of things on the line of the Welland Canal. Several hundred of the Irish laborers flocked thither from the United States and various portions of Canada some time ago, in the expectation of being set immediately to work, but owing to the delay of giving out the contracts, operations have not yet been begun to any extent.—The consequent distress among many of the laborers, and the riotous disposition of others, have caused a deplorable state of affairs, which after much threatening, has resulted in a violent outbreak, the authentic details of which have not yet come to hand, but are thus stated in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Friday, on verbal authority: "Last Wednesday Morning the laborers on St. Catharines assembled in immense masses, with banners bearing various devices and inscriptions, and proceeded to supply their wants with a strong hand. All efforts to arrest their proceedings were unavailing.—The Catholic priest resident there informed the authorities that all his efforts to restrain them had proved useless, that they were desperate men and would have work or food. The town was completely given up to them, none daring to make any resistance. Several stores and mills were plundered of goods and flour, and an American schooner bound, was boarded and plundered of the pork which formed part of her cargo. We have not heard that any lives were lost; but our informant says it was a terrible thing to see so many hundreds of men frenzied with passions

and hunger, with no restraint upon the impulses of their wild natures. We shall be anxious to hear full particulars. At the latest accounts the rioters were enjoying themselves upon what they had taken. We fear a terrible retribution awaits them. One cannot help pitying them, even while reprobating their acts."

From the Belmont Chronicle.

The minority in Congress have league with Mr. Tyler to fasten upon the country a system of direct taxation, an excise law and a system of low duties on imports, in order to lessen the British Merchants at the expense of the American mechanic and farmer. In whatever shape or form a tariff has been presented, combined resistance to its several provisions has been resorted to by the whole body of that reckless faction which, it has, of late, been the policy of Captain Tyler to please at the expense of truth, honesty, his oft repeated pledges and the well known principles of those with whom he had long pretended to act.

Will the people sustain the new views of policy? Will the people lie down and allow foreign speculators to drain them of what little of the comforts of life that are left? Those are questions to be answered at the coming elections. The demagogues will try every art to avoid this issue, but come to it they must. The Locofocos and the poor pitiful hireling presses belonging to the Captain's family will combine, or rather have already combined, to shift off these great questions of national policy and are now presenting to their readers points not at issue, points foreign to the great questions of controversy.—They bring up every bantling that their heated fancies can conjure up, but they will find it all to no purpose. They will find that the people have been thinking and weighing in their minds the bearing of every question of national importance.

Of late it appears that it is not the distribution clause which keeps the Locofoco party and President in opposition to the tariff bill, but a determination to keep the duties below 20 per cent. We have seen part of the effects of this policy. The country has been going down for several years and must continue to go down so long as it is continued; but we have not seen all the effects: we have not seen tagathangers from the General Government calling on every man for support of the army and navy. This we have not seen. We have not seen the exciseman. We have free liberty to make our own soap and candles, to raise our own hops, to have as many windows in our houses as we choose without being subject to a tax; but, if a tariff on foreign goods is not passed, a protective revenue tariff, we must see a resort to these screws of despotism, these entails of the feudal system. Whigs, democrats, farmers! are you prepared for such a state of things? Are you prepared to see your children beggars and your vast domain to be taken from you and given to the British. Are you prepared in fact for British legislation. If not then brace yourselves to the work. Resolution is omnipotent in your case and will achieve wonders.

## THE FEMALE PHYSICIAN.

"Law me," cried Mrs. Lettison, "don't you be scared! I can cure ye! I've cured worse things than that—I cured Mrs. Taylor's quick as wink. I ast smash us some life everlastin, and lay on a good mess of it, and I'll get the information out on it like witchcraft."

This sounds like a stupendous operation, but a little inquiry brought to light the nature of Mrs. Lettison's "everlastin" which is only a soft cooling herb, much cultivated in those regions. This much being disposed of, I had the usual discursive lecture.

"That everlastin," said the good woman, "is a prime thing to wrap up the axe in, after you've cut yourself a chop; as long as that keeps moist, the wound will keep cool easy. The bees knows the good of it for when they've been a fightin, you'll always see 'em a huntin' for everlastin if there is any, and they go and get it for to heal 'em up. But bees is dreadful knowin critters. They'll understand what you say to 'em just as well as any body. If there is any body dies in the house, they'll all go way if you don't take no notice of them; but if you'll go and talk to them and tell 'em sich a one's dead, (calling him by name) and hang a black cloth over the hive, and tell the bees if they'll stay with you, you'll do well by them, why, they'll stay and go to work peaceable. And if there is dissection in a house, the hives ought to be sent a great way down in the garden, so that the bees can't hear what is said. There was the Johnsons down in Austler; there was a division in the family, and the bees begun dreadful uneasy, and hardly made any honey; but by and by one day Johnson give his wife a dern'd good lickin and the bees all flew away! And any how, bees won't thrive well unless you talk to 'em, you must take your knitting work, and go and sit by 'em, and them things, and talk about the neighbors and sich things, or they'll git lonesome and discouraged, and your honey will be bee bread."